

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

Launch of
National Programme of Franchisees
May, 2006



MINISTRY OF POWER
Government of India





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Dr. Manmohan Singh



Prime Minister

Message

I am glad to know that the Ministry of Power is launching the National Programme on Franchise on May 22 as part of the implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

Electrification of rural India is a fundamental prerequisite to modernize and regenerate our agriculture, improve the quality of life of our people, and thereby accelerate the development of our nation as a whole. The resolve of the United Progressive Government to achieve the objective of electrification of all villages was underlined by the launching of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in April 2005. It is heartening to note that the Ministry of Power has successfully electrified 10,000 villages in the first year of the Yojana and is now targetting a further 40,000 villages in 2006-07. While these are significant steps, we need to harness our energies and resources with complete dedication to achieve the target well within the stipulated time and budget. In this context the National Programme on Franchise is an important measure aimed at increasing the efficiency of distribution of electricity in rural areas, enhancing accountability and improving the revenue sustainability of the distribution system.

I have great pleasure in extending my good wishes to all those associated with the launch of the National Programme on Franchise. I wish it every success.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Manmohan Singh".

(Manmohan Singh)

New Delhi
May 20, 2006



Shri Sushilkumar Shinde



Minister of Power

Message

We in the Ministry of Power are privileged that Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) — a scheme of rural infrastructure for electricity and household electrification in the first year of its operation is proceeding in the right direction to complete village electrification and to give access to electricity to all villages by 2009. I am happy to note that the nodal agency, Central Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Power and State Utilities have joined hands and have created rural electricity infrastructure in almost 10,000 villages during 2005-06. I am confident that all the implementing agencies including State Utilities will gear themselves to complete the target of electrifying 40,000 villages during 2006-07.

The franchisee system is an integral part of the RGGVY. The sustainability of the scheme depends on proper and effective installation of the franchisee systems in all the villages of the country. The launch of a national programme of franchisees will go a long way in creating a sustainable framework for commercial viability of rural electricity Distribution and involvement of local community.

We have to achieve the aspirations of our beloved leader Rajiv Gandhiji to make India a strong, independent, self-reliant country and put it in the front rank of the nations of the world. It is possible only if the rural India is economically empowered.

(Sushilkumar Shinde)

New Delhi
May 19, 2006



Shri R.V. Shahi



Secretary
Ministry of Power

Message

It is a matter of great pride for the Ministry of Power, Government of India that we are moving at the right pace in providing rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). In the first year itself we were able to create rural electricity infrastructure in about 10,000 villages (thus almost meeting our target) and provide access of electricity to a large number of households. Besides these 10,000 villages, work is already in progress in about 50,000 villages. This achievement gives me tremendous confidence in the ability of the implementing agencies in achieving our target of electrifying 40,000 villages during 2006-2007. I am sure that rural India will completely transform on successful completion of our targets.

Deployment of Franchisees is a requirement under RGGVY — aimed at ensuring revenue sustainability as also accountability of the franchisees for reliable power supply. This scheme of franchisees has tremendous potential for empowerment of rural people. It is bound to inculcate a sense of ownership among the stakeholders. The franchisee system for management of rural distribution system is certain to herald a new era of partnership among the stakeholders and the distribution companies. We are going to embark upon capacity building in order to spread franchisees in the rural areas rapidly. The success of the RGGVY will depend on deployment of franchisees.

Launching of the national programme of franchisees is the right step at the right moment to achieve the objectives of the RGGVY. I wish all the agencies involved in implementation of the programme a great success.


(R.V. Shahi)

New Delhi
May 19, 2006

Rajiv Gandhi Gramen Vidhyutikaran Yojana

Scheme for Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SCHEME

1. THE SCHEME

Scheme is for the attainment of the goal set for providing access to electricity to all households in five years.

- ◆ Ninety percent capital subsidy is provided for overall cost of the projects under the scheme.
- ◆ States to make adequate arrangements for supply of electricity and there should be no discrimination in the hours of supply between rural and urban households.
- ◆ For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under the scheme, prior commitment of the States have been obtained before sanction of projects under the scheme for :
 - Deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme, and
 - The provision of requisite revenue subsidies to the State Utilities as required under the Electricity Act, 2003.
- ◆ The scheme is being implemented through Rural Electrification Corporation (REC).
- ◆ The scheme covers the entire country.

2. SCOPE

Under the scheme, projects are financed with capital subsidy for provision of :

- ◆ Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB)
 - Provision of 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) sub-stations of adequate capacity and lines in blocks where these do not exist.
- ◆ Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI)
 - Electrification of un-electrified villages.
 - Electrification of un-electrified habitations.
 - Provision of distribution transformers of appropriate capacity in electrified villages/habitation(s).



- ◆ Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply
 - Decentralised generation-cum-distribution from conventional sources for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective.
 - Remote villages covered for financing under MNES not included.
- ◆ REDB, VEI and DDG would also cater to the requirement of agriculture and other activities including :
 - Irrigation Pumpsets
 - Small and medium industries
 - Khadi and Village industries
 - Cold Chains
 - Healthcare
 - Education and IT

This would facilitate overall rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation.

- ◆ Electrification of Below Poverty Line Households
 - Electrification of un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households are financed with 100% capital subsidy as per norms of Kutir Jyoti Programme in all rural habitations.
 - Households above poverty line will have to pay for their connections at prescribed connection charges and no subsidy is available for this purpose.

3. FRANCHISEES

- ◆ The management of rural distribution through franchisees who may be Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Users Association, Cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs.
- ◆ The Panchayat institutions would be associated.
- ◆ The franchisees arrangement may be for system beyond and including feeders from substation or from and including Distribution Transformer(s).

4. REVENUE SUSTAINABILITY

- ◆ Based on the consumer mix, the prevailing consumer tariff and likely load, the Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) for the franchisee would be determined after ensuring commercial viability of the franchisee.
- ◆ This Bulk Supply Tariff would be fully factored into the submissions of the State Utilities to the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) for their revenue requirements and tariff determination.
- ◆ The State Government under the Electricity Act is required to provide the requisite revenue subsidies to the State Utilities if it would like tariff for any category of consumers to be lower than that of the tariff determined by the SERC.

- ◆ While administering the scheme, prior commitments have been taken from the State Government regarding :
 - ★ Determination of bulk supply tariff for franchisees in a manner that ensures their commercial viability.
 - ★ Provision of requisite revenue subsidy by the State Government to the State Utilities as required under the Electricity Act.

5. RELEASE OF CAPITAL SUBSIDY

- ◆ The capital subsidy for eligible projects under the scheme would be given through REC and projects shall be implemented fulfilling the conditionalities.
- ◆ In the event projects are not implemented satisfactorily in accordance with the conditionalities indicated above, the capital subsidy could be converted into interest bearing loans.

6. CPSUs SERVICES

- ◆ REC has concluded MOUs with CPSUs of the power sector and POWERGRID, NHPC, NTPC & DVC are providing their services to the states in implementation of rural electrification projects.

7. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, CAPACITY BUILDING, MIS, ETC.

- ◆ Up to 1 percent of the total outlay under the scheme would be used for enabling activities including technology development.

8. MERGER OF EXISTING SCHEMES

- ◆ The existing "Accelerated Electrification of one lakh Villages and one crore Households" and the Minimum Needs Programme for rural electrification is merged into the scheme of RGGVY.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- ◆ MOUs signed with NTPC, NHPC, POWERGRID and DVC for providing project management expertise and capabilities to states.
- ◆ Agreements signed with 27 states excluding Goa for participation in the RGGVY in 581 districts.
- ◆ CPSUs services being provided for implementation of projects in 131 districts in 12 states:
 - ★ Assam ★ Bihar ★ Chhattisgarh ★ Gujarat ★ J & K ★ Jharkhand
 - ★ Madhya Pradesh ★ Orissa ★ Rajasthan ★ Tripura
 - ★ Uttar Pradesh ★ West Bengal

State-wise details in Annexure I.

◆ District Committee

★ Composition of District Committee

The Chairperson of the District Committee can be District Collector or Chairperson of Zila Panchayat. The members can be elected representatives, NGOs, women, eminent persons and representative of State Utilities. These Committees are to be set up by States to ensure involvement of local community in rural electrification.



- ◆ District Committees established in all districts of the following 23 states to monitor and oversee implementation of RGGVY projects :

- ◆ Andhra Pradesh ◆ Assam ◆ Bihar ◆ Chhattisgarh ◆ Gujarat
- ◆ Haryana ◆ Himachal Pradesh ◆ J & K ◆ Jharkhand ◆ Karnataka
- ◆ Kerala ◆ Maharashtra ◆ Manipur ◆ Meghalaya ◆ Mizoram
- ◆ Madhya Pradesh ◆ Nagaland ◆ Orissa ◆ Rajasthan ◆ Tripura
- ◆ Uttar Pradesh ◆ Uttaranchal ◆ West Bengal

- ◆ Notifications declaring rural areas under Electricity Act 2003 issued by following 18 states :

- ◆ Andhra Pradesh ◆ Arunachal Pradesh ◆ Assam ◆ Bihar
- ◆ Chhattisgarh ◆ Gujarat ◆ Jharkhand ◆ Karnataka ◆ Kerala ◆ Mizoram
- ◆ Madhya Pradesh ◆ Nagaland ◆ Orissa ◆ Punjab ◆ Rajasthan
- ◆ Uttar Pradesh ◆ Uttaranchal ◆ West Bengal

- ◆ DPRs received for 483 districts

DPRs sanctioned for 196 districts in 22 states covering 192 projects

• Unelectrified villages	:	51,284
• Electrified villages	:	74,615
• Households	:	72.78 lacs
• BPL Households	:	47.40 lacs
• Total Project cost	:	Rs. 6,285 crores

Details in Annexure II

Quantum of major works covered under sanctioned projects

• New 33/11 KV Sub-stations	:	316 Nos. / 1614 MVA
• Aug. of existing 33/11 KV S/Stns.	:	373 Nos. / 1132 MVA
• New 33 KV Lines	:	5,274 Kms
• New 11 KV Lines	:	1.71 Lac Kms
• New Distribution Transformers	:	1.95 Lac
• New LT Lines	:	0.60 Lac Kms
• Metered Connections (BPL HH)	:	47.40 Lacs

Turnkey contracts awarded for 130 districts covering 127 projects

• Unelectrified villages	: 44,502
• Electrified villages	: 35,851
• Households	: 37.81 lacs
• Total Project cost	: Rs. 4,271 crores
• Total Awarded cost	: Rs. 6,279 crores

Details in Annexure III

- ◆ For 44 districts, tenders have been issued and contracts are being finalised for award.
- ◆ During 2005-06, Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) has been created in 9,819 villages. Further 350 villages of Karnataka have been covered for intensive electrification. State-wise achievement of creation of VEI is at Annexure-IV.

ROLL OUT PLAN FOR VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION



- ◆ Creation of rural electricity infrastructure in 40,000 more villages during 2006-07.
- ◆ Establishment of franchisees in 10,000 villages during 2006-07.





FRANCHISEES

- ◆ Deployment of franchisee system has been made mandatory in the scheme so as to bring about revenue sustainability in the rural distribution system.
- ◆ Management of rural distribution will be through franchisee, who can be Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), User Associations, Cooperatives, Individual entrepreneurs and Gram Panchayats.
- ◆ Panchayati Raj institutions to have an important role of overseeing in advisory capacity, the delivery of services by the franchisees according to their identified responsibilities.
- ◆ Provision for state governments to consider giving the responsibility of franchisees to the Panchayati Raj institutions.
- ◆ Franchising arrangement is flexible to accommodate franchisees from feeders to substation or from and including Distribution Transformer(s).
- ◆ Franchisee model arrangement must entail purchase of bulk power (input based) and routine operation & maintenance of distribution infrastructure.
- ◆ Input based franchisee to be accountable for loss reduction and reduce theft in the system.
- ◆ Commercial aspect is being considered and fully addressed for the first time.

STATUS OF FRANCHISEE INSTALLATION

- ◆ All states have agreed to deploy franchisee for distribution management, a key condition in the Quadripartite/Tripartite Agreements, signed by all the participating states.
- ◆ Draft Franchisee Guidelines already circulated by REC to all the states to facilitate the formulation of Franchisee Agreement
- ◆ States can take help from REC/Power CPSUs in the formulation of the Franchisee Agreement.
- ◆ Franchisee System deployment/Process of deployment initiated in 11 states :
 - ◆ Assam ◆ Bihar ◆ Chhattisgarh ◆ Haryana ◆ Karnataka
 - ◆ Nagaland ◆ Punjab ◆ Rajasthan ◆ Uttar Pradesh
 - ◆ Uttaranchal ◆ West Bengal
- ◆ Franchisees deployed/contracted in 6 states for 22,054 Nos. RGGVY and other villages.

Details of Franchisees in Annexure VII

CPSU DISTRICTS

CPSUs	Northern Region				Western Region				Southern Region				Eastern Region				North-Eastern Region						Total								
	Delhi	Haryana	Himachal Pr.	J&K	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Uttaranchal	Chattisgarh	Gujarat	Goa	Madhya Pr.	Maharashtra	Andhra Pr.	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Bihar	Jharkhand	Orissa	West Bengal	Assam		Meghalaya	Arunachal Pr.	Mizoram	Manipur	Nagaland	Tripura	Sikkim	
(a) PGCIL					4	8	4	8	4	3								24		12	2	2	7					2			66
(b) NTPC								5				4							8	8	12	1*								29	
(c) NHPC				7					7									6		6	1									27	
(d) DVC																				8		1								9	
(e) Total				7	4	8	16	3	4	3							30	16	30	4	7						2		131		

*One block of a district



STATEWISE DETAILS OF PROJECTS SANCTIONED As on 15.05.06

Amount in Rs. Crore

Sl. No.	State	Projects Sanctioned					
		No. of Projects	No. of Districts	No. of un-electrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of un-electrified households covered	Total Project Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pr.	4	4		5485	653430	160.95
2	Arunachal Pr.	1	1	103	232	3510	19.48
3	Assam	1	1	350	725	62132	55.67
4	Bihar	23	24	14730		771655	1287.70
5	Chhattisgarh	2	2	111	1734	163843	84.56
6	Gujarat	3	3		2409	244397	60.85
7	Haryana	6	6		1820	205646	77.00
8	Himachal Pr.	1	1		1118	2531	25.02
9	J & K	2	2	46	932	35115	72.47
10	Karnataka	17	17	49	21152	1319939	375.39
11	Kerala	7	7		373	227320	221.76
12	Maharashtra	7	7		8451	550586	84.70
13	Manipur	1	1	133	191	15663	46.71
14	Mizoram	2	2	83	124	15177	38.21
15	Madhya Pr.	9	9	115	10152	601765	430.63
16	Nagaland	2	2		198	24056	16.07
17	Orissa	1	1	6	223	27316	41.07
18	Punjab	1	1		962	69125	22.97
19	Rajasthan	25	25	1562	14308	947054	406.77
20	Uttar Pradesh	60	63	29276		1104105	2151.64
21	Uttaranchal	4	4	437	4026	88475	220.59
22	West Bengal	13	13	4283		145918	385.04
GRAND TOTAL		192	196	51284	74615	7278758	6285.24

STATEWISE DETAILS OF TURNKEY CONTRACTS AWARDED As on 15.05.06

Amount in Rs. Crore

Sl. No.	State	Contracts Awarded						
		No. of Projects	No. of Districts	No. of un-electrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of un-electrified households covered	Total sanctioned Project Cost	Total Awarded Project Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pr.							
2	Arunachal Pr.							
3	Assam							
4	Bihar	12	12	9188		370943	817.27	1272.99
5	Chhattisgarh							
6	Gujarat	1	1		656	75825	18.24	20.04
7	Haryana	1	1		143	16586	5.55	7.43
8	Himachal Pr.							
9	J & K							
10	Karnataka	17	17	49	21152	1319939	375.39	641.77
11	Kerala							
12	Maharashtra							
13	Manipur							
14	Mizoram							
15	Madhya Pr.							
16	Nagaland							
17	Orissa							
18	Punjab							
19	Rajasthan	19	19	1269	9874	658820	297.22	327.69
20	Uttar Pradesh	60	63	29276		1104105	2151.64	3411.15
21	Uttaranchal	4	4	437	4026	88475	220.59	239.08
22	West Bengal	13	13	4283		145918	385.04	358.87
GRAND TOTAL		127	130	44502	35851	3780611	4270.94	6279.02

**STATEWISE & YEARWISE TARGET OF VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION
DURING 2005-06 & 2006-07 AND ACHIEVEMENT
DURING 2005-06 UNDER RGGVY**

Sl. No.	State	Target during 2005-06 (Nos.)	Achievement during 2005-06 (Nos.)	Targets for 2006-07 (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	10
3	Assam	-	-	140
4	Bihar	1600	1600	12700
5	Jharkhand	-	-	0
6	Goa	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	-
8	Haryana	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
10	J&K	-	-	10
11	Karnataka	35	47	-
12	Kerala	-	-	-
13	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	100
14	Chhattisgarh	-	-	90
15	Maharashtra	-	-	-
16	Manipur	-	-	5
17	Meghalaya	-	-	20
18	Mizoram	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-
20	Orissa	-	-	5
21	Punjab	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	124	230	1150
23	Sikkim	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
25	Tripura	-	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	7355	7503	21600
27	Uttaranchal	230	87	320
28	West Bengal	656	352	3850
29	Delhi	-	-	-
	Total (States)	10000	9819	40000
	Total UTs	-	-	-
	All India	10000	9819	40000

STATUS OF VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION AS PER 2001 CENSUS

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of inhabited villages as per 2001 census	Total No. of villages electrified	Balance un-electrified villages
1	Andhra Pradesh	26613	26565	48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3863	2335	1528
3	Assam	25124	19081	6043
4	Bihar	39015	19251	19764
5	Jharkhand	29354	7641	21713
6	Goa	347	347	0
7	Gujarat	18066	17940	126
8	Haryana	6764	6759	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	17495	16891	604
10	J&K	6417	6301	116
11	Karnataka	27481	26771	710
12	Kerala	1364	1364	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	52117	50474	1643
14	Chhattisgarh	19744	18532	1212
15	Maharashtra	41095	40351	744
16	Manipur	2315	2043	272
17	Meghalaya	5782	3016	2766
18	Mizoram	707	691	16
19	Nagaland	1278	1216	62
20	Orissa	47529	37663	9866
21	Punjab	12278	12278	0
22	Rajasthan	39753	37276	2477
23	Sikkim	450	405	45
24	Tamil Nadu	15400	15400	0
25	Tripura	858	818	40
26	Uttar Pradesh	97942	57042	40900
27	Uttaranchal	15761	13131	2630
28	West Bengal	37945	31705	6240
	Total (States)	592857	473287	119570
	Total UTs	875	875	0
	All India	593732	474162	119570

Source : Office of Registrar General

RURAL HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIFICATION - 2001 CENSUS

Sl. No.	State	Total No. Of Rural Households	Households having Electricity	% Electrified Households	% Un-Electrified Households
1	Andhra Pradesh	12,676,218	7,561,733	59.65	40.35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	164,501	73,250	44.53	55.47
3	Assam	4,220,173	697,842	16.54	83.46
4	Bihar	12,660,007	649,503	5.13	94.87
5	Chhattisgarh	3,359,078	1,548,926	46.11	53.89
6	Delhi	169,528	144,948	85.50	14.50
7	Goa	140,755	130,105	92.43	7.57
8	Gujarat	5,885,961	4,244,758	72.12	27.88
9	Haryana	2,454,463	1,926,814	78.50	21.50
10	Himachal Pradesh	1,097,520	1,036,969	94.48	5.52
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1,161,357	868,341	74.77	25.23
12	Jharkhand	3,802,412	379,987	9.99	90.01
13	Karnataka	6,675,173	4,816,913	72.16	27.84
14	Kerala	4,942,550	3,238,899	65.53	34.47
15	Madhya Pradesh	8,124,795	5,063,424	62.32	37.68
16	Maharashtra	10,993,623	7,164,057	65.17	34.83
17	Manipur	296,354	155,679	52.53	47.47
18	Meghalaya	329,678	99,762	30.26	69.74
19	Mizoram	79,362	35,028	44.14	55.86
20	Nagaland	265,334	150,929	56.88	43.12
21	Orissa	6,782,879	1,312,744	19.35	80.65
22	Punjab	2,775,462	2,482,925	89.46	10.54
23	Rajasthan	7,156,703	3,150,556	44.02	55.98
24	Sikkim	91,723	68,808	75.02	24.98
25	Tamil Nadu	8,274,790	5,890,371	71.18	28.82
26	Tripura	539,680	171,357	31.75	68.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	20,590,074	4,084,288	19.84	80.16
28	Uttaranchal	1,196,157	602,255	50.35	49.65
29	West Bengal	11,161,870	2,262,517	20.27	79.73
Union Territories					
1	A. & Nicobar Islands	49,653	33,807	68.09	31.91
2	Chandigarh	21,302	20,750	97.41	2.59
3	D. & Nagar Haveli	32,783	27,088	82.63	17.37
4	Daman & Diu	22,091	21,529	97.46	2.54
5	Lakshadweep	5,351	5,337	99.74	0.26
6	Pondicherry	72,199	58,486	81.01	18.99
	ALL INDIA	138,271,559	60,180,685	43.52	56.48

STATEWISE DETAILS OF FRANCHISEE DEPLOYED / IN PROCESS OF BEING DEPLOYED

State	Model	Unit and Nos.	Village / Coverage
Assam	Revenue-Collection	Distribution Transformer (DT) Cluster of DTs	306 villages - individual entrepreneurs
Bihar	Revenue-Collection	Distribution Transformer (DT) Cluster of DTs	NIT issued for 14,370 RGGVY villages and 20,091 other villages
Chhattisgarh	Revenue-Collection	Cluster of villages in a block	NIT issued for 1,188 RGGVY villages and 18,532 other villages
Haryana	Input Based	Distribution Transformer	NIT issued for 1 district
Karnataka	Revenue-Collection	Micro Feeders in Gram Panchayat	3,425 Gram Vidyut Pratinidhi covering 17,125 Villages
	Input Based	11 KV Feeders	40 Nos. covering 800 villages
Nagaland	Input Based	Individual Village	285 villages (Village Energy Management Board)
Punjab	Revenue-Collection	11 KV Feeders except agricultural Feeders	NIT issued for all feeders except agricultural pumpset feeders
Rajasthan	Input Based	11 KV Feeders	NIT issued for 252 Feeders covering 1,350 villages in one discom
Uttar Pradesh	Revenue-Collection	Cluster of villages	500 villages
	Input Based	33/11 KV Sub Stations	NIT invited for 15 Sub Stations
Uttaranchal	Revenue-Collection	Village	Self Help Groups (Women participation) engaged in 2,351 villages
West Bengal	Revenue-Collection in 1st phase	Cluster of Villages, minimum 600 consumers	130 Self Help Groups in 677 mouzas



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